FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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By Edward J. Hale,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Large Sale of Dry Goods,
AT AUCTION.

MR H P. PECK, being about to leave for the North, will sell, at his Store on Hay Street, on Tuesday and Wednesday the 22d and 23d inst., a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Fine and Super Cloths and Sattinetts,
Plain and Figured Swiss, Book, and Jaconet Muslins,
Bleached and Unbleached Domestic Shirtings and Sheetings,
Men's and Women's Cotton, Silk and Worsted Hose,
Figured and Plain Silks, in great variety,
Calicoes and Muslins, assorted in patterns and quality,
Cotton and Silk Fancy Handkerchiefs,
Buttons, Suspenders, Essences, Soap, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A few CLOCKS

Terms—Approved Notes at 3 and 4 months.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 7, 1836. 92 3w

A PRIME LOT OF

COFFEE and SUGAR.

The Subscriber is now receiving by steamer John Walker.

50 Bags prime COFFEE, Rio and Cuba,
5 Hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 Bbls. good family FLOUR.

W. S. LATTA.

June 9. 92 2w

Valuable Town Property
FOR SALE OR LEASE.

THE Subscriber wishing to live a more retired life, offers for sale that valuable Property known as

WADDILL'S TAVERN,

Situated in the town of Wadesborough, N. C. on the North East corner of the Court House Square, containing four half acre lots, or one of the centre Squares in the plan of said town. The Tavern building is large and commodious, situated on the North West corner of the Square, (66 feet North of the Court House.) On the first floor is a dining room 46 by 18 feet, a passage, post office, bar room and parlour. The second story is divided into lodging rooms of convenient sizes with a fire place to each, and well ventilated. Under the house is a cellar with stone walls, 46 by 30 feet, divided into two apartments by a brick partition, one of which can be used as a cook house or a sleeping apartment for servants. On the premises a range of buildings 90 feet long, divided into lodging rooms for regular boarders and members of the bar. Also, Stables, Crib, Smoke house, Kitchen, two Wells of water, &c. &c.—all new. To a person who wishes to keep a House of Entertainment this Establishment offers as many inducements as any in the Western part of the State. Wadesborough is a healthy situation, and is located on the main road leading from Cheraw, S. C. to the counties of Montgomery, Davidson, Rowan, Stokes, Surry, Wilkes, Burke, Buncombe, Iredell Lincoln, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, &c.; in fact, almost all the travelling from Cheraw to the Western part of North Carolina is through this place. It is also on the principal route from the Eastern part of North Carolina to the South Western States. The Western Line of Stages from Fayetteville to Lincolnton, and the Line from Cheraw to Salisbury pass four times each week. I will take Negroes in payment, or sell the Establishment on the most accommodating terms. Persons at a distance who wish to purchase will meet with prompt attention by addressing the Subscriber, postage unpaid.

T. WADDILL, Jr.

Wadesborough, N C., June 1, 1836. 92 6w

☞ The Salisbury Watchman will insert the above six weeks and forward the account to the Postmaster at Wadesborough.

Notice.

I HEREBY appoint Thos Sandford & Co. my authorised Agents, to collect and grant discharges for all debts that may become due for Freights brought up or carried down by Steamer John Walker and tow boats; and to settle all claims that may come against said boats from the date hereof.

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Proprietor of Steamer John Walker.

June 7, 1836.

Further Notice.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO. would take this opportunity to state to their friends in all parts of the State, that they will attend to the receiving and forwarding of all Goods that may be sent to their address They have large Warehouses, removed from the centre of the town, where Goods, &c. may be stored in comparative safety from the danger of fire.

June 7th, 1836. 92tf

☞ The Editors of the Wilmington Press, Salisbury Watchman and Raleigh Register will please give the above 3 insertions, and send their bills to Thos. Sandford & Co. for payment.

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER having been satisfactorily engaged for more than twelve months in attending to a Private

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her House is well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call. Her STABLES are well provided with Provender, and will always be attended by a first rate Ostler.

E. SMITH

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street. Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1836. 91 6w

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of good moral standing, well qualified to teach the dead langauges, besides other Branches of Science, and a native citizen. To such a one, a liberal salary will be given as a private Tutor. Apply to the Editor for information.

June 6. 92 2mo.

Beware of a Swindler!

A MAN calling himself J Williams, called at my Store, on the 31st of last month, and requested me to give him smaller money for a Twenty Dollar United States Bank Note, which bill I have since ascertained is a counterfeit; and I have no doubt that the person who passed it to me was apprised of its character. Williams is a bout 5 feet 8 inches high, not very spare, rather dark complexion, good colour in the face, about 40 years of age, was riding a large black Horse, (or Mare,) very fat, had on a green Overcoat, his other dress it is deemed unnecessary to describe, as he will probably change it. I have thought proper thus to notice this Swindler that others may be on their guard, as I have no doubt he is travelling through the country for the purpose of circulating counterfeit paper

He said he was going to Fayetteville, where he perhaps may be at this time.

FURNAFOLD JERNIGAN.

Wayne County, 1st June, 1836. 92 3w

Notice.

HAVING been solicited to undertake Agencies for receiving and forwarding Goods to and from Wilmington and Fayetteville, I will give satisfaction to all that may please to entrust their business to my care. I refer to R. W. Brown & Son, William C Lord, Henry R. Savage, and Daniel Dickson of Wilmington, and Warren Winslow and George McNeill of Fayetteville.

My Boats are suited to the different stages of the water. Suitable Ware Houses at each end of the line, are in readiness. Boats will at all times be in Wilmington to receive Goods consigned to my care.

DOYLE O'HANLON, *Proprietor*,
Steamer John Walker and Tow Boats.

June 2. 91tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and × cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 86tf

NEW SPRING GOODS

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,
HATS & SHOES, fine & common,
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA WARE.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES,
Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W I and N O do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder } TEAS,
and Young Hyson }
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives, Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars, &c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28th, 1835. 34tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835. 56tf

Blank Warrants

For sale at this office.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,

Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836 85tf

The Fayetteville Female Classical Seminary.

THE Trustees of this Institution announce with pleasure the arrival of Miss Green, from the District of Columbia, whose valuable and well at tested qualifications have been happily secured in carrying out the plan of Female education originally contemplated by the Board. On this lady the responsibilities of the School will exclusively devolve; while the recitations in the higher departments of study will, as hitherto, be conducted by Mr. Tripp. The organization of the School being now complete, the whole is confidently recommended by the Board as possessing claims for the limited extent of patronage embraced in the plan. Some ten or twelve additional pupils may find admission on application to Thomas C. Blake. Esq , Treasurer of the Board.

JARVIS B. BUXTON, *Chairman.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1836 90tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine—Dunglisson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c &c.

Miscellaneous—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burder's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c.

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Spring Term, 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend,
vs
Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, and Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore, and Nancy his wife } *Ex parte Petition.* IN EQUITY.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State; it is therefore, *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for three months, that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office, the second Monday in March, A D 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.

[86 13w] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

Wagon for Sale.

A FIRST rate four horse WAGON and GEAR, for sale by J. G. & J. H. COOK.

May 18, 1836. 98-4w.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.

Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836 86tf

Chatham County.—A letter from a highly respectable source, dated Chatham, May 29, says "The White cause flourishes in this quarter.—The August elections will speak loudly in his favor." Another from a source no less entitled to credit, says: "Send your paper, &c. The victory in Chatham is ours. Go on."

Raleigh Star.

FROM THE RALEIGH STAR.

MR. VAN BUREN AND THE TARIFF.

We see the attempt made in various quarters to excuse Mr. Van Buren's votes on the tariff, on the ground of his being instructed. It is carefully kept out of view, that he voted on any bill to increase the duties, except that passed in 1828. Even as respects that, there is strong reason to believe that the instructions, under the authority of which it is pretended he acted, were either got up by his own procurement, or at all events were known not to be disagreeable to him. We will state the grounds of our opinion. A short time before, Mr. Van Buren attended a meeting in Albany, in which he distinctly avowed himself a friend of the protective system; and to convince his hearers, who, knowing him well, would, he probably thought, require some such guarantee of his sincerity, he stated that he had a direct personal interest in the question. About the same time, if not on the same occasion, he expressed a willingness to go into the Harrisburg Convention, if it was not to be a party Convention. His objection seems to have been to the men who were to compose this convention, not to the objects which it had in view, viz. an increase of the high protecting duties. The instructions in question were furthermore given by Mr. Van Buren's personal and political friends. There is no evidence of the slightest effort on his part to prevent such instructions from being given. None who knew the predominating influence which for years he has exercised over that well drilled and pliant body, the Legislature of New York, can doubt that such an effort, had it been made, would scarcely have failed.

But granting that Mr. Van Buren made every effort to prevent the instructions in 1828, of which we repeat there is not the slightest evidence, still *that* will not avail him. His friends did not take the precaution to instruct him soon enough. They should have covered him with this shield long before. The tariff of '28 was not the only occasion upon which the nominees of the office holders' caucus was called to act—He was in the Senate in 1824, and the record, the journal of that body, (which thank God! is not expunged,) shews him in opposition to the South. The same high authority proves that his name is recorded in 1827 against a bill to reduce the duties on salt, which is an indispensible necessary in every man's family. This friend of the people, is found voting to keep up high duties on an article which is required in every cottage and cabin in the country. These were given voluntarily, when Mr. Van Buren was under no restraint from the Legislature of New York, when there is not the slighest pretence of his being instructed. They prove that on this important question, as upon nearly every other important one which has been agitated since, he was at points with southern principles.

Southern Mail Line.—We understand that the Greensville and Roanoke railway which runs from a point on the Petersburg rail road, not far from Belfield on the Roanoke, will certainly be completed and in use by the close of the present year. In the early part of August, about 40 miles of the Gaston and Raleigh railway are expected to be ready for contract. Contracts will be made in the fall, and the contractors commencing then, will be enabled to go on vigorously with the work the ensuing year.

The next step will be to continue the line of railway from Raleigh farther South. It is very probable that charters will be granted for this purpose by the legislatures of North and South Carolina, during the next winter.

Richmond Courier.

Fanny Wright, now *Madame Darusmont*, is, as we learn from the Cincinnati Gazette, delivering in the Court House of that city on *Sundays* "Van Buren political lectures." The Priestess is worthy of the religion.

We see it stated in the leading Jackson paper of Pennsylvania, that there was a meeting lately held in Philadelphia, by persons favorable to Jackson and Van Buren, at which a resolution was passed, requiring that, in case Van Buren should be elected, the present official incumbents be displaced. In announcing the fact, the Jackson paper adds: "Rotation in office is a principle dear to the Democracy of Pennsylvania. It is necessary that some distinct assurance of a complete reform should be given."—*Alex. Gaz.*

ST. LOUIS, MAY 21.

Burning of Abolition Pamphlets.—We learn from Marion county, that considerable excitement was lately produced amongst its citizens, by reports of the reception of boxes of abolition pamphlets in that quarter. Search was made, and two boxes were found, filled with these incendiary productions. They were immediately seized by the people, and committed to the flames in Palmyra.—Two or three individuals, to whom they were directed, or in whose possession they were found, were also taken, and a limited period given them to make their escape from the State. A meeting of the citizens was called to be held this day, for the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to protect themselves against the reckless efforts of these disturbers of social order.

INDIAN RELATIONS.

On Friday last, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Everett, of Vermont, made a speech of great length and elaborateness, upon the general relations of this Government with the Creek and Seminole Indians. In the course of his remarks, he exhibited an intimate acquaintance with the details of the subject, which intelligence and industry only could have attained. His observations tended to show that the Treaty (of removal) with the Seminoles was invalid, because its conditions had not been complied with on our part; and because, further, not having been ratified by our Government, till nearly a year after it was concluded, impediments had, in the interim, been made known to our Government, the existence of which would have prevented the making of the treaty, if known, because they were sufficient to render its execution impossible. He followed up the action of the Government, by stating that the subsequent acknowledgment of the treaty, after the Indians had denied its validity, was obtained by threats, accompanied with an armed force, as was represented, sufficient toc ompel an acquiescence in the order for removal, and those threats, with the presence of troops, and many irritating circumstances which occurred, were the cause of the hostilities now existing. He argued, first, that the treaty was not obligatory on the Seminoles: secondly, that the Government had attempted to enforce it, in a *sense* contrary to their own construction of it; and, thirdly, that they had attempted to execute it by an *act of war* before any hostile act had been committed by the Seminole nation. The speech will be published as early as our reporters can furnish it, and will deserve all the reader's attention.

The remarks of Mr. Ashley and others, on the same subject, but upon different grounds, were also entitled to great respect.

Mr. White, of Florida, spoke earnestly in reply; after which, a general expression of a desire for more information induced the House to postpone the bill for a day or two, in order to obtain additional documents from the War Department; and resolutions were adopted calling for them.

National Intelligencer.

Harrison and Granger Nominated by New Jersey—A Whig State Convention assembled in the State-house, at Trenton, on Wednesday last, and, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, upwards of 200 delegates were in attendance from all parts of the State. Col. JOSEPH WARREN SCOTT, of Somerset, in the Chair. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio, and FRANCIS GRANGER, of New York, were unanimously nominated as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States. The selection of candidates for Electors and Congress was deferred to the meeting of the next Convention.

Van Buren Elector.—The Standard publishes a list of Van Buren electors for this state, and has in it the name of Jonathan Parker, of Guilford. At the end of his roll of names he thus says grace over the whole batch,—"Each a firm and consistent supporter of the Jackson administration." Now we beg to inform Mr. Standard he is a *little wrong*, so far as his remark relates to Mr. Parker. He never was a supporter of the administration, leaving "firmness and consistency" out of the question altogether.—But every thought, word, deed and act of the sponsors of the Van Buren party must have reference to Jackson's popularity—this is the talisman by which they hope to enchant the people. We do sincerely wish the influential *Van Buren* folks would quit throwing dust in the eyes of the people, and place *their man* before them on his own *merits*,—the patriotic whig would not then have so much cause to regret it, should his party be defeated—he would at least have the consolation to know that it was done *honestly.*—*Greensborough Patriot.*

Gen. Scott.—The editors of the Globe express their regret, at the terms in which the Southern Press have spoken in regard to the conduct of this officer. We certainly should be the last to depreciate the merits of one who stands so high as an accomplished officer, and who distinguished himself so signally during the late war—though Gen. Scott has been rather unfortunate in his late Seminole campaign. But of one thing we do complain, and that in the most emphatic terms, and that is, as to the manner in which the claims of *Gen. Clinch* have been passed by. He is a *North Carolinian*, has been long in the public service, had the immediate command in Florida, was well acquainted with the topography of the country and the character of our Indian war, had fought them with success, and as such it was an act of great injustice for him to have been superceded in his command before having the opportunity of evincing his capacity for the station.

Whether Gen. Clinch is indebted to the Secretary of War, or to the Commander in Chief Gen. McComb, for this act of injustice, we know not—as we understand the President has expressed himself in the most favorable terms of Gen. Clinch, but to whoever it is ascribable, we protest against it as a gross act of injustice to a gallant son of the State.—*Raleigh Standard.*

From the Little Rock, (Ark.) Gazette, May 10.

A highly respectable gentleman, who arrived here this morning, direct from the Missionary station in the Choctaw Nation on Red river, has furnished us the following interesting items of intelligence from that quarter.

A report was received just before he left, that a body of 500 or 600 Camanche Indians were within 40 miles of Jonesborough, and the inhabitants on the south side of Red river were in a state of great alarm—some so much so, as to have nearly given up the intention of making corps south of that river. Col. Vose had received an order from Maj. Gen. Gaines, to have the United States troops at Fort Towson in a state of readiness for immediate action; and an express had been forwarded from the same source to Gen. Arbuckle, at Fort Gibson, ordering the Dragoons to the southern frontier. No act of hostility had been committed by the Indians, nor, indeed, was there any evidence that they intended any.

From Texas, he brings no later news than before received by us, except that an armed man had arrived at Jonesborough, a few days previous, bringing information that a party of volunteers, to the number of 500 or 600, had been cut off by the enemy—but whether by the Mexicans or Indians, our informant did not learn.

FROM THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN.

A Melancholy Accident.—A shocking accident happened at the residence of Mrs. Nancy Womack, of Bedford county, on the 31st ult. Some young ladies were at the house on a visit. This assemblage of young people, as usual, induced a correspondent increase of gaiety, in which Mrs. Womack, being a lady of a sedate cast of mind, did not participate, especially as her natural thoughtfulness was increased, at the time, by an incident trifling in itself, but to which she attached some importance, from the disasters which had heretofore uniformly followed its occurrence. Mrs. Womack's unaffected piety and good sense have rendered her superior to the trammels of superstition. Yet all her reason could not entirely divest her of some foreboding, consequent upon a recent dream. She has had the same dream three several times: once before the death of her husband, and once previous to the death of each of her two daughters. This dream even in the first instance, was attended with such circumstances as produced a deep impression, which was increased at each succeeding time, and at last must have inspired as full conviction of some impending calamity as though she had been endowed with prophetic vision. Under these dejected feelings, Mrs. Womack had retired from the company, her mind, no doubt, occupied with the perplexing enigma.

She was suddenly aroused from her reflections by the loud report of a gun, and a universal shriek in the room occupied by her daughters and their young companions. She fled to the apartment. The first thing presented to her view on entering the room, was the appalling spectacle of her lovely daughter, murdered, prostrate, weltering in blood, which flowed from a fearful rent, made by the discharge of the gun, through her body, in the region of her heart.

Alas! Ill fated innocence! Oh, unhappy parent! No parting kiss—no sad adieu. The imploring eyes of Mildred were turned in vain for a last sight of the approaching mother. They had lost the power of vision, and were immoveably fixed forever. Pale and expiring, her features were composed even in the agonies of death.

What but religion could support a mother in such a scene of dismay? Fortunately, the lady has this support, and after the first paralyzing shock was over, bore her bereavement, under all its heart-rending circumstances, with Christian fortitude.

"O the depth both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out?"

Will not the many accidents of this sort that occur admonish persons to be more cautious in handling fire-arms? The gun that proved fatal to the amiable and interesting young Mildred, (aged 13 years,) and of the deepest distress in the tender heart of many a friend and relative, was supposed not to be loaded. It had no priming in the pan, had been snapped repeatedly on the day of the catastrophe, and was at last accidentally discharged by a young lady.

Mrs. Womack's dream constitutes a rather singular feature in this unfortunate occurrence. She had told it before the event happened, and her spirits were evidently depressed in consequence.

But is there any thing of the marvellous in it? Who does not believe in the foreknowledge of God, and who can say how far it may consist with his will, under some circumstances, to give intimation of approaching events, to his creatures? Many instances are related of individuals feeling and expressing a strong presentiment of evil before it visits them. What instructive lessons may the reflecting mind draw from this fact.

IMPROVED COOKERY.—*To make a Match.*—Catch a young gentleman and lady, the best you can; let the young gentleman be raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the gentleman at the dinner table; put in a good quantity of wine, and whilst he is soaking, stick in a word or two every now and then about Miss; this will help to make him boil. When getting red in the gills, take him out into the drawing-room, set him by the lady, and sop them both with green tea: then set them at the piano, and blow the flame till the lady sings; when you hear the gentleman sigh, it is time to take them off, as they are warm enough. Put them by themselves in a corner of the room or on the sofa, and there let them simper together the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to place them side by side at the dinner, and they will be ready for marriage whenever you want them. After marriage, great care must be taken, as they are apt to turn sour.

London Morning Herald.

Another memorable Tercentenary occurs this year; for it was 1536 that the Bible was commanded to be placed, on or before the 1st of August, in the churches for public perusal. Bishop Bonner accordingly chained six copies in the cathedral church of St. Paul for that purpose. Within almost a stone's throw of that edifice, there issued last year 653,604 copies of the scriptures from the warehouses of the Bible society, carrying its total issue beyond 9,000,000 of copies. It ordered in one day last year 365,000 copies, equal to 1000 every day, Sundays included, for a whole year. Its receipts reached the unprecedented sum of £107,926. The Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, besides its other objects, issued last year 173,000 copies of the sacred word.

London Christian Observer.

The receipts of the British and Foreign Bible Society during the year ending about the 1st of May, were £86,819; equal to $385,500. Bibles and Testaments issued, 558,612 Receipts of the Church Missionary Society, $303,500. Of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, about an equal amount.

Uncertainty.—Nothing can be more uncertain than these females, my dear Jack, said a sighing lover to a friend. "Except the mails," quoth Jack.

THE CREEK WAR.

APALACHICOLA, May 28.

The steamer Anna Calhoun arrived this day from Columbus, having left there on Thursday last. Nothing decisive had occurred between the whites and Indians later than our previous dates. The Indians seemed to be concentrating near the Uchee town, some twenty miles below Columbus, and their numbers, according to some of the spies who had come in, amounted to 5000; none estimate their effective force at less than 3000.

The women and children have been sent off to the swamps. There were about 1500 troops of all sorts at Columbus, 700 at Irwinton, 2 or 300 at Fort Gaines. No movement had yet been made in the nation.

The Milledgeville *Recorder*, of the 7th inst. says: "Our private advices from Columbus, (in addition to the details which we have from the papers,) inform us that an express arrived at Columbus on the 3d, (last Friday,) from Fort M'Cray, bringing the intelligence that the Crawford Infantry, Capt. Carr, but commanded by Maj. Brown, consisting of sixty or seventy men, had a fight with the Indians on the same morning. This company being informed that the Indians had canoes and intended crossing the river at Boykin's Ferry, marched to the place and laid in ambush, when shortly about sixteen Indians, in four canoes, started across. The whites fired and three Indians were seen to tumble from the canoes into the river. The Indians on the opposite bank then presented themselves, and returned the fire. The firing continued across the river, until the ammunition of the whites was exhausted, when they retired. The number of Indians was computed by the men at five hundred but is supposed to be exaggerated. One white man was killed, Mr. Crosby, of Crawford. It is supposed four Indians were killed. Three companies left Columbus on the 4th for the scene of action."

Columbus, June 7, 1836.

CREEK WAR INCIDENTS.

TROOPS continue to pour in from different counties, many of which are well mounted and armed, and all will be fully equipped in a day or two, and ready for service, when they will be immediately detailed, and put to the all important work of subduing the hostile Creeks. The chivalry and prowess of the Georgia troops was perhaps on no occasion better displayed than the present—and the alacrity with which Volunteers from distant counties have repaired to the scene of danger, speaks volumes of praise for the spirited and patriotic sons of Georgia, and gives hearty assurance of their readiness at all times to battle for their beloved country and her rights.

On Saturday morning Maj. Gen. Jessup took his departure for Tuskeegee, a town located in the Nation, about midway from Columbus to Montgomery—he was escorted by the Bibb and Talbot Cavalry and a number of Volunteer citizens, in all amounting to about 200 men. Gen. J. will take command of the Alabama forces.

A battalion of Cavalry, 220 strong under the command of Major Howard, left on Saturday morning for the vicinity of Mr. Boykin's plantation about 20 miles below this place, where it was understood that a large party of Indians were endeavoring to cross the river, supposed to be on their way to Florida. We presume this to have been Jim Henry's band, and we invoke all the good fortunes of war upon the head of Howard, that he may fall upon the path of Henry, and literally 'use him up.' We await news from this detachment with a great deal of interest.

The entire force now on the Chattahoochee is not less than 2,000 effective men—men who have voluntarily travelled from 50 to 200 miles, with the sole object of fighting our savage foes; the question is no longer, are the Indians hostile? But shall we, can we get a fight, is heard from each soldier.

Hostile Creeks.—The force of the hostile foe in Alabama has been so variously estimated, that we have taken some pains to ascertain their true numbers.

There are in the Creek nation 8,000 (low estimate) warriors, including boys capable of doing much mischief.

There are 700 friendly Indians in the camps of Opothle Yoholo and Eche Hadjo; 300 in Chambers county; 80 at this place, and 20 at Fort Mitchell; making in all 1,000 friendly warriors.

After the most thorough inquiry upon the subject, we cannot believe that the hostile party number less than 6,000.

To prevent these savages from escaping into Florida, and to chastise them in their own country, will require a large force; the former object is of a great moment. Should many reach Florida, it is impossible to foresee the termination of the war; one warrior in Florida being equal, we think, to ten in Alabama.

FROM COLUMBUS.

The Augusta *Chronicle*, of the 8th inst. says—We are indebted to the politeness of the Post Master of this city, for the following information, received by last evening's Western mail:

The steam boat Metamora, has this moment arrived from Apalachicola, and reports, that when about five miles above Roanoke, the Indians commenced an attack from the Western bank of the river, and continued firing on the boat, until she was able to make a landing, when they disappeared. The Metamora has on board three companies of troops from Irwinton, Alabama, and Randolph and Stewart counties, in this State. They landed, but could find no Indians. After searching for a short time, they re-embarked, and continued up the river, when they were again fired upon. The boat, however, was enabled to keep on, and has this moment arrived. She has on board five men wounded, three dangerously, and two slightly, I have just returned from the boat, and you can see the marks of balls all around her."

About 20 hostiles appeared on the west bank of the river, and pulled trigger on the boat; three individuals were wounded among the whites—Messrs. Owens, Smith, and Butler; Mr. Owens dangerously; Capt. Booth was *smoothly shaved* by an Indian bullet, it passing over the surface of his chin, and leaving not a whit of beard behind. In this "sharp shooting," there were from 10 to 15 Indians killed.

Another letter of the same date states that there were no envelopes found in the possession of Brown, who is charged with robbing the mail, or any thing which would tend to criminate him.

The same letter states that "Gen. Jessup left Columbus on the 4th, for Tuskegee, accompanied by 109 men. He takes command, I understood, of the Alabama forces. Gen. Scott is here confined to his room by indisposition."

Extract from a letter, dated

COLUMBUS, June 5th, 1836.

All the recent events, and rumours from the Indian Camps incline me to the belief, which I am not slow in expressing, that the hostiles are breaking for Florida: and unless our General is very active, when he *gets ready* to fight, he will find that the *Indians* have runaway The swamps produce Hemlock and Cypress, as well as Laurel—pray God our Officers don't mistake and gather the former instead of the latter.

A Postscript to a letter received in this city from Columbus, dated June 6, says:—"The Indian war is growing quite alarming here. They kill every person they get a chance at."

The Milledgeville *Journal* of the 7th, says:—"We learn from a highly respectable source, that Small Pox to a considerable extent has made its appearance in Columbus."

COLUMBUS, June 9.

No movement of the main body of the troops has yet taken place. Arms and ammunition are as necessary in war as men. So soon as these can be obtained, it is believed the army will take up the line of march in order to subdue the Indians. Measures have been taken to prevent the hostiles from escaping to Florida through the thinly settled part of Georgia, which they will no doubt attempt. The troops leave their present encampment this morning, and will be stationed about three miles below here in Alabama.

Neah Micco, the head Chief of the Nation, has not yet come in, and will, it is supposed, in the last resort, together with his men, be hostile.

Since our last publication, company after company, of citizen soldiers, have passed through this place and joined the encampment beyond the river. From every section of the State, the freemen of Georgia have hurried to the respective places of rendezvous, with a spirit and promptness hitherto unparalleled in the military history of the country.

Four thousand of her brave sons, the flower of Georgia's chivalry, are already in the field and on the march to the frontier.—*Enquirer.*

We are informed by a gentleman, just from the spot, that Mr. Berry Edwards, formerly of Talbot county, was murdered by the Indians on Tuesday evening, about 20 miles north west of this place. Several guns were heard to fire, and another gentleman, who was at the house of Mr. Edwards, is supposed to have been killed also, as he has not since been heard of. It will be some consolation to the numerous friends of Mr. E. to hear that his neighbors went to his house and buried him.

Enquirer.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

TALLAHASSEE, May 30.

Our country is for the present very quiet. We have heard nothing of the enemy for two weeks that is entitled to credit.

An express reached us this morning from the mouth of the Ouithlacoochee, giving us the gratifying intelligence that Lt. Col. Read at the head of 75 or 80 men had succeeded in relieving the small garrison of 40 men posted at a Block House on that river, without firing a shot. He had also entered the Suwannee for the purpose of relieving a small garrison of militia posted at Suwannee Old Town, who were at the last accounts encompassed by the enemy. He will be at home again in a few days, and we are preparing to receive the gallant handful of men who have fought for so many weeks the whole force of the enemy, with the honors they deserve. My old school fellow, Dr. Samuel A. T. Lawrence, was the Surgeon of the garrison relieved. His relations and friends in Savannah will no doubt be much rejoiced to hear of his safety. The people who abandoned their plantations in Jefferson county, and the frontier of this county, have mostly returned, and the district of middle Florida is now as quiet as any part of the Southern country.

FROM THE WITHLACOOCHEE.

Capt. Holloman's Company Relieved.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

"*Quincy, (Fl.) May* 31.—I am truly happy to inform you that the steam boat *Minerva*, PENNY, from Apalachicola Bay, has been so fortunate as to bring off safe all the command of Major MCLEMORE, or HOLLOMAN'S Company, penned up since the 5th April, in a block house, on the Withlacoochee. The same boat has gone up the Suwannee, to relieve Capt. MCCANTS and about 30 men, shut up in the same way, in a block house, at the Old Town, on the Suwannee river. The Indians had fired on HOLLOMAN'S men for three days previous, and had just retired for provisions—so they got off easily, and, thank God, most fortunately."

SAVANNAH, June 8.

By the schr Motion, Capt. Willey, from Jacksonville, we learn that Mr. Rugely, the owner of the steam saw-mill at the mouth of Black Creek, was shot by Indians on Saturday last within a few hundred yards of the mill—his scalp taken, and head shockingly mangled.—We learn from Capt. Hubbard, of the steamer Florida, that he had not passed the mill one fourth of a mile on that afternoon, when he heard the report of the fatal gun.

From the Jacksonville Courier, 24 inst.

Most of the temporary forts erected by the inhabitants in Alachua, have been deserted, and the people are flocking to Black Creek, twenty five miles from this place, and some few families have reached here.

An express arrived here last week from Newmansville, thirty five miles north of Micanopy, bringing news of the murder of Capt. Gibbons and Nero, as they were collecting cattle on Paine's prairie on Thursday previous.

Gen. Gaines.—A writer in the Charleston Mercury, who served under General Gaines during his Florida campaign, has corrected some errors into which some persons have fallen in regard to that campaign. We have not room for the whole article, but the following extracts embrace the material parts:

"General Gaines first received intelligence of Major Dade's massacre on the 15th January, at New Orleans A requisition for Troops was immediately made on the Governor of Louisiana, and on the 3d of February, the General had the satisfaction of embarking with about 1000 men, all organized and equipped, for Tampa Bay. On his arrival at Pensacola, Gen Gaines received instructions from the War Department, dated 19th January, to repair to Fort Jessup. The orders to General Scott to proceed to Florida were dated the 26th January (seven days after those to Gaines) Now I ask a candid and impartial public if it was likely that Gen. Gaines could have been in possession of the fact, of Scott's appointment, either at New Orleans by the 3d February, or at Pensacola by the 6th of that month?—which would have been a more rapid transition between Washington and New Orleans than has ever occurred This is what I know to be *true* that Gen. Gaines knew nothing—heard nothing of the appointment of Scott, until he (Gaines) had marched more than 100 miles through Florida, and reached Fort King. The moment he heard of it, though *unofficially*, he took up a line of march via the Ouithlacoochee for Tampa Bay. It is therefore evident from the foregoing, that "Gen. Gaines *did not* come into the Territory with troops *against* orders," but as the scene of War lay in that department of which he had charge, it was his bounden duty in the absence of orders to the contrary, to repair there forthwith with such forces as he might deem necessary."

After the attack at the Withlacoochee, says the writer,

"Gen. Gaines despatched an express to Gen. Clinch, requesting him to send us *stores*. The express arrived at Fort Drane very early on the morning of the 29th February, and we had no reply until the 6th of March, a period of SEVEN DAYS, and the distance only about *thirty miles!* The delay was occasioned by the necessity of Clinch's consulting Scott; and that officer having just arrived at his post, after revelling and luxuriating for 2 weeks at Savannah, detained the express nearly two days, (as I have been told,) and then returned for answer, that "*whatever aid you (Clinch) render to Gen Gaines, must be considered entirely upon your own responsibility!*" Think of this, my readers! Scott at Picolata, with thirty thousand dollars government funds in his pocket, so situated as to command transportation, stores and subsistence, and indeed, having large supplies on hand, yet refuses to the brave and chivalric army of Gen. Gaines, that aid which alone a Santa Anna would withhold. But, thank God, Clinch is a *noble* General, and he takes the responsibility, and marches to our aid. He will ever be held in grateful remembrance by all Louisianians. Our continuance within the breast work was sanctioned by, and met with the wishes of *all* the *superior* officers. To avoid scattering the Indians, was the greatest care of our General; and hence the reason of not making a *sortie* until Clinch's forces could be brought to operate on the opposite side of the river.

The real cause of the Indians dispersing into small parties, (if they have done so, although I am inclined to doubt it)—is the very rediculous order of General Scott to the "right, left and centre wings" of his army, to *fire signal guns* every day at 9, 10 and 11 o'clock, for the purpose of announcing their approach to the Ouithlacoochee; so if the Indians took fright at any *report*, it was of these guns. Your correspondent also inclines to the belief that they have removed their families and plunder to a more secure place—but I differ with him. I am of opinion that the same haunt which they had in December and January, they have now; for had they removed their families, would not their trails have been discovered? Again—the information derived from the individuals who escaped from the Block House, on the Ouithlacoochee, goes to confirm me in the opinion that the *main body* of the Indians are in the same neighborhood as we left them, and they have at no time since Gaines's battle, been scattered. They state that their entrenchments were surrounded on all sides by about 1000 *Indians*, and this was about the same time that the "right, left and centre wings" were so annoyed by the "small parties."

TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 27.

TEXAS.—A gentleman of high respectability, arrived last evening in this city, informs us that Joseph Baker, formerly editor of the Telegraph, printed at San Felipe, having been sent, after the battle of San Jacinto, to the Mexican army, left the division under the command of Felasola, at the Colorado, on the 8th inst.

Felasola observed to Mr. Baker, that as General Santa Anna was a prisoner, he did not acknowledge him as general of the forces then in the field, but would recognise him as President of the Mexican nation, and as such he would obey his order to withdraw the troops, and would execute it as soon as possible.

He said he had no doubt but Congress would acknowledge the independence of Texas, for it was a country the Mexican people did not want; and although it has been explored and known to them for one hundred and fifty years, and though a good country for the agriculturist, it was not one adapted to the habits of the Mexican people, there being too many flies and musquitoes for the conveniences of raising stock.

He acknowledged that the present campaign in Texas had terminated to the great disgrace of Mexico—that the cruel massacre of Col. Fannin's division was unjustifiable, and would meet with the just indignation of the civilized world. He further said that the invasion of Texas was alone projected and carried on by the ambition of Santa Anna; that had it not been for this, Texas would have been admitted a state of the Mexican republic at the time she made the application through her agent Gen. S. F. Austin, in 1833, and at this time would have had a local government suited to her wants.

He was well aware, he said, that the Texians were receiving aid from the citizens of the United States, and that they had the sympathies of that nation.—*Bulletin.*

General Samuel Houston, we are informed, (says the New Orleans Courier of the 28th ult.) is fast recovering from his wound. He will in a short time be able to head his army.

The same paper says, "A gentleman arrived from Texas by land, states that the Texian army, amounting to about one thousand men, under the command of Generals Houston and Rusk, had crossed the Colarado, on the 16th inst. in pursuit of the Mexicans, who were rapidly reteating. He gives it as his opinion, that the war was at an end."

NEW ORLEANS, May 30.

Texas.—From a very respectable citizen who arrived here on Saturday evening from Texas, we learn that the Mexicans were retreating in great disorder, and with such precipitancy as to compel them to destroy, or leave much of their luggage behind.—Gen. Woll, a Mexican, who stated he visited the enemy's camp to ascertain what kind of a treaty Santa Anna was about to make with Texas, had been detained as prisoner.

True American.

By a letter received in this city yesterday, from Mobile, we learn that our Townsman, Colonel Mirabeau B. Lamar, has been appointed Secretary of War of the Texas Government.—*Macon Messenger.*

A letter from Matamoras, of the 23d April, published in the New Orleans *Bulletin*, states that the ladies of Matamoras had been refused a petition, by Gen. Fernandez, for a respite of 14 prisoners, under sentence of death, at that place, until a petition could be sent to Mexico, but that on the offer of the merchants there to make up $30,000 for the ransom of the doomed men, the General consented to a delay until a courier could be sent to Santa Anna, at Bejar. $16.000 had been raised, but the balance, it was feared, would be difficult to make up. The letter above referred to, very justly asks—"Is there any thing on record equal to this brutality, the buying off or selling of human souls? The monster that could grant, for sordid lucre, a request to spare human life, denied to the soft pleadings of woman, is indeed a renegade to humanity, a blot and a stain upon our race.

General Houston's official account of the capture of Santa Anna has been published. It is merely a statement of circumstances already well known, except the following paragraph, which is interesting:

Col. Sherman, with his regiment, having commenced the action upon our left wing, the whole line, at the centre and on the right, advancing in double quick time, rung the war cry, "*Remember the Alamo*," received the enemy's fire, and advancing within point blank shot before a piece was discharged from our lines. Our line advanced without a halt until they were in possession of the woodland and the enemy's breast work. The right wing of Burleson's and the left of Millard's taking possession of the breast work; our artillery having gallantly charged up within 70 yards of the enemy's cannon, when it was taken by our troops. The conflict lasted about eighteen minutes from the time of close action, until we were in possession of the enemy's encampment, taking one piece of cannon, (loaded,) four stand of colours, all their camp equipage, stores and baggage. Our cavalry had charged and routed that of the enemy upon the right, and given pursuit to the fugitives, which did not cease until they arrived at the bridge which I have mentioned before, Capt. Karnes, always among the foremost in danger, commanding the pursuers. The conflict in the breastwork lasted but a few moments; many of the troops encountered hand to hand, and not having the advantage of bayonets on our side, our riflemen used their pieces as war clubs, breaking many of them off at the breech. The route commenced at half past four, and the pursuit by the main army continued until twilight. A guard was then left in charge of the enemy's encampment, and our army returned with their killed and wounded. In the battle our loss was 2 killed and 23 wounded, 6 of whom mortally. The enemy's loss was 630 killed, among whom was 1 general officer, 4 colonels, 2 lieutenant colonels, 5 captains, 12 lieutenants. Wounded 208, of which were 5 colonels, 3 lieutenant colonels, 2 second lieutenant colonels, 7 captains, 1 cadet. Prisoners 730—President General Santa Anna, General Cos, 4 colonels, aids to Gen. Santa Anna, 6 lieutenant colonels, the private secretary of Gen. Santa Anna, and the Colonel of the Guerrero Battalion are included in the number. General Santa Anna was not taken until the 22d, and Gen. Cos on yesterday, very few having escaped. About 600 muskets, 300 sabres and 200 pistols, have been collected since the action; several hundred mules and horses were taken and near twelve thousand dollars in specie. For several days previous to the action, our troops were engaged in forced marches, exposed to excessive rains, and the additional inconvenience of extremely bad roads, illy supplied with rations and clothing—yet amid every difficulty they bore up with cheerfulness and fortitude, performed their march with spirit and alacrity—there was no murmuring.

A public meeting was to have been held at New Orleans on the evening of the 28th ult. for the purpose of adopting suitable measures to give Gen. Houston and the officers of his Staff a public dinner, as a mark of respect entertained by the citizens of that place for those who participated in the late distinguished battle of the San Jacinto.

Freshet.—We are informed by travellers, that Buncombe County, N. C. has recently been visited by an unprecedented flood. The French Broad is said to have been several feet higher than it ever was known to be before. Several buildings in the vicinity of that river have been swept away, and the Turnpike greatly injured.—Several buildings at the Warm Springs, and a house at the foot of Paint Rock, are said to have been carried off. The bridge at the Springs was completely under water, and only preserved by great exertions.

Mountaineer.

General Harrison has, in answer to a letter of inquiry from the Hon. S. Williams of Kentucky, expressed himself in favor of the distribution of the surplus revenue among the States—in favor of Mr. Clay's Land Bill—opposed to the constant and ordinary exercise of the veto power—opposed to the "expunging" process—and, not being in favor of the Bank of the United States, and opposed to its re-charter, willing to make all efforts to get along without it—although, if the public voice should demand a Bank, and one should be found necessary, he would not veto a bill to that effect, if made President. Such are briefly the views of Gen. Harrison on these subjects.

OBITUARY.—One of the subscribers of the Penn Yann Democrat, "was seized on Sunday evening last with a violent fit of *Emigration*, which carried the poor fellow off long before *day-light*." Of this untimely departure, the facetious DEMOCRAT, who is "chief mourner, with an air of melancholy, says, he has left *a void near* our heart, which can only be filled by return or a transmission through the United States Mail.

Mohawk Courier.

We are extremely sorry to say that a disease very similar in its *effect* to the one related above prevails to a considerable extent in this vicinity; and has already carried off a number of our subscribers. The disease if suffered to *run*, is very apt to assume an anti *bill*-ious and *un*-remitting type which resists all ordinary applications, and is generally fatal, leaving the *remaining* friends to mourn over their blasted hopes and—empty pockets. A well known plaister technically called, we believe, *capias ad respondendum*, if faithfully applied by a constable, is said to prove an effectual cure of this disease in most cases, if applied on the first appearance of the symptoms, and followed up by such other gentle appliances as the case may require.—*Ashtabula Sentinel.*

Contract Expired.—Mr. Wilkins, Minister to Russia, has returned according to contract; absence twenty months; salary two years $18,000; outfit $9,000; return expenses $4,500; total *Thirty-one Thousand five Hundred Dollars!!* *Quid pro quo* for abandoning the interest of the State of Pennsylvania, and his own opinion. Something must now be done for Dr. Sutherland. Cam says he wants a place in the Cabinet. The poor people! how their money is squandered by this economical administration. If one hundred of these pure patriots would volunteer for the Seminole war, we would consent to give each the same outfit, but nothing for return.

Our honest Post Master General.—The Athens (Geo.) Whig states that the Post Master at that place having been dismissed from office, he sought from the Department the causes of removal. He could get no answer. He then made application through a *Van Buren* Senator. The answer was, 'the charges are *confidential!*'

Comment is needless.

Married in Georgia, by John McGehee, Esq. Mr. David Hodge, aged *one hundred and two years and two months*, to Miss Elizabeth Reily, aged forty years; both of Columbia County, State of Georgia. Mr. Hodge was at Braddock's defeat, and served throughout the whole period of the Revolutionary War.

Report has reached us that the Mississippi has overflowed its banks, and covered several hundred acres of land, at Morgan's plantation, near the English Turn, and has done much injury.—*N. O. True American.*

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

GEN. EDWARD B. DUDLEY.

On Friday last, Gen. Dudley arrived in this place, on his way to Wilmington. He had been on a visit to Norfolk and Portsmouth, for the purpose of transacting business relative to the internal improvements which are progressing on our borders, and on the North Carolina boundary of our sister state, and intended to pass quietly on his way, after a night's repose in our "Ancient city," to which he had been strongly solicited by one of our most hospitable and respectable citizens, who happened to be returning from the north in Friday's stage. As the General had immediately proceeded to the house of his friend, his arrival was not generally known before Saturday morning, or we question whether the consideration due to the fatigue of travelling would have saved him from the kind, though, in that case, ill-timed visits of his friends. Intending to set out early on Saturday, he paid a hasty visit to a relative at Union Point, where, unfortunately for his arrangements, he was met by several old acquaintances. Delay was the consequence; his arrival became known; and the spirit of our Athens was at once called forth to do honour to one of our most enterprising and useful citizens.—Crowds visited the General; he received them with the plainness and warmth of an American citizen, and thought, no doubt, that he "had done with their trouble" when they departed. Far from it, however. He was scarcely allowed a breathing time, before a Committee called on him (who had been instructed to overrule all moderate objections,) with an invitation to a public dinner. After many ineffectual endeavours to plead off in consequence of the position in which his friends have placed him before the public, and the delicacy necessarily to be observed in this town in particular, &c., the inexorable Committee extorted from him a reluctant consent to defer his journey till Monday. Monday came, and with it one of the most agreeable public entertainments which our town ever witnessed.

At four o'clock on that day, a large and respectable assemblage of our citizens sat down to dinner at the Washington Hotel, to such a dinner and such comforts as the proprietor, Captain Cutler, is celebrated for providing. After the cloth was removed, Signor Pucci, an eminent Italian performer, was introduced with his harp; music lent its charms; the iced champaign sparkled on the board, and although it was circulated with a moderation which would have delighted the temperance society, enough was quaffed to point the wit and sustain hilarity. The only desire which was ungratified, was, that all our Whig brethren throughout the State had been with us at the festive board.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. The great cause of constitutional liberty throughout the Union—against the New York system of patronage, spoils and proscription.

2. The State of Tennessee, the daughter of North Carolina—she has stood forth boldly and triumphantly against both executive dictation and the flattery of sycophants.

3. The Honorable Hugh L. White, a native son of North Carolina; the incorruptible jurist, unterrified by denunciations, he dares to be an honest politician.

4. The Hon. John Tyler—the firm and consistent republican—in the walks of private life, as well as in the Senate chamber,—Virginia may be proud of him.

5. Our distinguished guest, Gen. Edward B. Dudley—He is entitled to be honored and esteemed, whether we regard him as the liberal and efficient patron of internal improvement, the industrious and hospitable planter, or the patriotic and fearless whig.

Gen. Dudley arose and replied as follows:

Mr. President and gentlemen: The unexpected, and perhaps unmerited, honour which you have done me since my arrival in Newbern, deprives me in a measure of the composure necessary to thank you as I ought, and to respond suitably to the sentiment just expressed. I should not have used the terms "perhaps unmerited;" but decidedly so, had I not felt the conviction, that my zeal, if not my efforts, in the cause of my country, and of my native State in particular, has been earnest and ardent. Drawn from the privacy of my farm by the kindness and partiality of my friends, and placed before my fellow citizens in a position by far too conspicuous for my humble qualifications, you may expect from me more than I can perform, and be disappointed by my deficiencies. Could you read the sentiments of my heart, instead of listen to them through the cold medium of inadequate speech, you would be enabled to appreciate my devotion to our country, and my gratitude to those who so highly honour me.

It may be, Mr. President, that a feeling rather of selfishness than of genuine patriotism, has actuated me in my very limited endeavours to assist in placing North Carolina on an equality with her sister States in commercial importance. Born within her borders, protected by her laws, associated with her sons from my youth upwards, bound to her by all the ties of kindred, friends and *home*, the spirit of emigration which has deprived her of thousands of her worthiest sons, produced in me a stronger affection, a more heart-felt reluctance to join in the desertion. Determined, therefore, to stand or fall with the fortunes of my native State, common prudence, nay absolute duty, demanded that my feeble assistance should be cheerfully rendered to such of our enterprising citizens as are devoted to the true welfare of the commonwealth. While I pledge myself, gentlemen, that this assistance shall never be withheld, I at the same time disclaim any merit for my course, beyond what is due to the discharge of a duty to the community, dictated by my own judgment and feelings.

Were I, on the present occasion, to pass over in silence the honour which my fellow citizens have done me by naming me as a candidate for the chief magistracy of the State, it might appear rather an affectation of modesty than the practice of that virtue. I shall therefore, briefly say to you, gentlemen, that this honour is not of my seeking. Impressed with the belief that many of my fellow citizens are more worthy of the station, much more capable of performing the important duties appertaining to it, it was with the utmost reluctance that I yielded to the wishes and arguments of those who seemed to believe that my acquiescence would promote the interests of the State and advance the cause of those who are so nobly contending for the restoration of our constitutional rights and liberties. Such arguments are not to be withstood, if sanctioned even by probability, and I consented. The result rests with the freemen of the State; and whether I be successful or the reverse, my attachment to my native State shall suffer no diminution, nor shall my endeavours to promote her prosperity be less ardently pursued.

In announcing myself a candidate for the station alluded to, I objected to Mr. Van Buren as a northern man, in feeling and in act. All my political opponents in the State, and some of my friends who had not read my circular attentively, perverted the mental and habitual distinction which I intended, by making it merely a geographical one.—Those who are conversant with either my public course or my private opinions, need not to be told that the latter was not my meaning; and I deem the present a suitable time to offer this explanation to such as were led to so erroneous a conclusion by too hasty a perusal of my expressions. My objections to that gentleman rest principally on his anti-southern feelings, evinced by his action on the Missouri question, on the Tariff, and yet more recent avowal of the power of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. His whole public course, in short, has created a general distrust of his patriotism, and I need not say to the present assembly that the South will never knowingly assist in the elevation of one whom she cannot fully confide.

In conclusion, gentlemen, permit me to say that whether I remain in my present station in private life, or be elevated, by the partiality of my friends, to the more arduous and responsible one to which I have consented to aspire, all my energies shall be put forth in behalf of what I believe to be the bases of North Carolina's true happiness and prosperity—education and internal improvement. In connexion with this determination, as but poorly expressive of the feelings which the kindness of my friends in your town has excited, allow me, Mr. President, to offer the following toast:—

The Town of Newbern,—renowned for hospitality and the merits of her sons. May she too partake of the benefits of a liberal system of internal improvement.

The President called upon M. E. Manly, Esq. to make, in behalf of the citizens, a suitable acknowledgment to the toast of our guest.

Mr. M. did so, and concluded by giving the following toast.

Our sister Borough of Wilmington: distinguished alike for her hospitality and her exertions in behalf of internal improvement.

6. The memory of those Mecklenburg Patriots who first uplifted the banner of Independence on the 20th of May, 1775.

7. The Hon. Willie P Mangum—The able and eloquent defender of the constitution, the high minded, honest and independent statesman, who neither asks nor desires any thing from the hand of power.

8. The memory of Johnston Blakeley, the youthful Nelson of the American Navy—His grave be in the ocean deep, unknown, North Carolina will cherish, with a mother's fondness, the rich legacy of his fame.

9. The health of Gen. Duncan L. Clinch, the gallant soldier of the forest—who sought his "summer quarters" in the battle-field of Florida and not in the carpeted parlours of St. Augustine.

10. The memory of John Stanly.—While we pay just tribute to the honoured living, let us not forget the distinguished dead.

11. Those faithful sentinels on the watchtower of liberty, the Whig Editors of North Carolina.

The President after a few pertinent introductory remarks, read the following letter from Judge Gaston.

MONDAY, JUNE 6th, 1836.

Gentlemen,—I have this moment had the honor to receive your polite invitation to attend the public dinner complimentary to Gen Dudley, which is to be given this day, by a number of the citizens of Newbern. For this mark of your attention I pray you to accept my grateful acknowledgments.

The high respect which I entertain for Gen Dudley would prompt me to unite in any suitable expression of this sentiment, but I feel myself obliged to forego the gratification of joining you on this occasion by public considerations which I trust will excuse my absence.

Without presuming to lay down any rule for the government of others, I have enjoined it on myself, ever since I was charged with the duty of administering a portion of the public justice, to keep as much aloof as a freeman well can, from party struggles and the manifestations of party feeling. It is of high importance that every citizen of the State should feel entire confidence in the impartiality of its judicial tribunals. Now, without denying that it is possible for an individual to mingle earnestly in political contentions, and afterwards act with rigid impartiality in passing, as an umpire, on the controversies which frequently grow out of them, I am fully convinced that man can not resist the suspicion that party attachment or party prejudice has had an influence on the decision. The injury thus inflicted on the character of courts of justice, is not, in my judgment, atoned for by the services done to the community by the Judges, as asserters of correct political principles.

There may be extraordinary occasions on which a departure from this general rule may be justifiable, but as a general rule, I feel it my duty to observe it.

Believe me, Gentlemen, very truly
Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen.
WILLIAM GASTON

To Jno. P. Daves, Jno. Snead, Jno. H. Bryan, Jno. I. Pasteur, Esqrs. } *Committee*

12. The Hon. William Gaston; the eminent jurist and exemplary citizen. Respecting the sanctity of his judicial station, he stands aloof from party contentions, and is as highly distinguished by the able and impartial discharge of his duties on the Bench, as he has always been by his private virtues.

12. The Ladies of North Carolina—Our arms their protection, their arms our reward.

VOLUNTEERS.

By John H. Bryan.—The Hon. Henry Clay—the magnanimous and noble minded statesman, who has thrice come to the rescue of the republic, and sacrificed all party feelings and private animosities at the shrine of the constitution and the "common welfare."

By John Snead.—Education—The true source of national greatness; the unfailing antidote for political poison.

By Hamilton C. Graham.—The enemies of arbitrary power and friends to constitutional freedom—May they never "despair of the republic."

By Hardy B. Croom.—North Carolina—Her Bays and Rivers in existence, and her Rail Roads in prospect; on these

Soon may the arm of mighty *Steam* afar,
Drive the swift barge, and roll the rapid car.

By Robert G. Moore.—James W. Bryan, Esq.—A native son of Newbern: talented, patriotic and amiable, she is proud of her son.

By John I. Pasteur.—The freemen of North Carolina—Virtuous themselves, they are slow to suspect others. But corruption once detected, their abhorrence of it is expressed with the energy which distinguished them at Mecklenburg in '75. Hugh L. White has much to hope from this.

By Wm. S. Blackledge.—Clay's Land Bill: may it become the law of the land.

By Jacob Gooding.—Our fellow citizens of the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina—For reasons best known to Gov. Spaight, they are not represented in Congress. They will triumphantly represent themselves at the ballot box in August.

By Samuel Oliver, junr.—Gen. Edward B. Dudley; his name and internal improvement have become almost synonymous. This part of the State owes him a debt of gratitude.

By Jo. Seawell Jones, of Shocco.—General Joseph Graham of Lincoln—The last of that gallant band of dragoons, who baptised with the blood of their country's enemies the hills and the valleys of the Catawba. He still stands firm in the great struggle of the people against the insidious approaches of despotism.

By Edward E. Graham.—"Let the toast be dear woman."

'The cup thus devoted to woman
Yields the only true balm of the heart.'

By Richard Reynolds, jun., of Jones county—General Edward B. Dudley—May he be our next Governor.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Fayetteville, June 11th, 1836.

A meeting of the citizens of the Town was held this afternoon for the purpose of making arrangements for the proper celebration of the ensuing anniversary of American Independence. Dr. Thomas N. Cameron was called to the Chair, and Benj. W. Robinson appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting having been stated by the Chairman, on motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee, consisting of seventeen including the Chairman, be appointed for making the necessary arrangements.

Dr. Jas. H. Dickson, Col. Hawley, Thomas L. Hybart, Col. Hooper, Edw'd L. Winslow, Maj. Goodwin, Capt. Belden, Capt. Campbell, Capt. Blake, Capt. McLean, Lieut. McKinnon, Maj. Strong, Lieut. Sandford, Benj. W Robinson, Joseph Arey, Dillon Jordan, Jun'r. and Dr. Cameron constitute that Committee.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Town be requested to appropriate a sufficient amount of money for defraying the expenses necessarily incurred in the celebration.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOS. N. CAMERON, *Chairman.*

BENJ. W. ROBINSON, *Secretary.*

SECOND EPISTLE OF RICHARD RHYMER.

1. Richard Rhymer's respects,
To the man who protects,
A poet's fair honours and rights;
And whose nice calculation,
Detects imitation,
And the hope of the plagiary blights.

2. My thanks, Sir, are due,
To the printers and you,
For reporting my verses last week;
And, by way of return,
As oft as thoughts burn,
Choice lines, for your readers, I'll seek.

3. 'Tis not my intention,
To torture invention
For words that are lofty in sound;
Yet, should I think fit,
To employ caustic wit,
Let the critics examine its ground.

4. Now, let me inquire,
While the muses inspire,
Why Indians are suffer'd to go,
To good men's plantations,
To make devastations,
And spread consternation and woe.

5. Where is General Scott,
Whose powder and shot
We all thought would do execution?
He's really so slow,
In striking a blow,
That I cannot but fear revolution.

6. Had Scott taken pains,
Like General Gaines,
Those Savage Barbarians to meet;
To his force, in the field,
They quickly must yield,
And suffer a signal defeat.

7. Who, now, envies his station?
His lost reputation?
And,—worse than all,—Andrew's stern frown?—
'Twere better, by far,
In the heat of the war,
To purchase a hero's renown.

8. Now, he'll find, to his cost,
That all this is lost;
For Andrew, in just indignation,
His reform to effect,
Will his conduct, inspect,
And advance Gen'ral Gaines to his station.

9. Now, let Whigs all beware,
And take special care,
How Andrew, our King, they disparage;
Lest my third Epistle,
As sharp as a Thistle,
Severely chastise their proud carriage.

RICHARD RHYMER.

A. S. McMillan, Esq. of Robeson County, informs us, that he has a Cotton Stalk growing in his garden that is 26 inches high,—he says, "beat this who will."

FOREIGN.

FROM THE NEW YORK PAPERS OF FRIDAY.

EIGHT DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

By the packet ship Orpheus, Captain Bursley, arrived last night from Liverpool, we have received our London and Liverpool papers and Shipping Lists to the 16th May.

Sanguinary Battle between the Carlists and the English Division under General Evans.

"On the 5th May, the British Legion, under Gen. Evans, made a sortie from St. Sebastian — They carried, without meeting with any serious resistance, the first part of the Carlist works; but the second was defended with obstinacy.

The English Admiral, having landed 800 men of the Legion, kept up a well fed fire for an hour; at 9 o'clock the Carlists fled, abandoning four pieces of cannon.

General Evans pursued them to Hernani, which he occupied on the following day.

The English fought with much intrepidity.—They have lost nearly two hundred men killed, and have had twice as many wounded.

The loss of the Carlists has been considerable."

General Evans says in a letter—"I have only time to refer to the important success gained by Her Majesty's forces this day. The whole of the enemy's works, which they had been for four months incessantly constructing, have been carried, after a sharp struggle, by assault. They are now in our possession, with the artillery by which they were defended, and we shall in the course of a few days have levelled or destroyed them."

LIVERPOOL MARKET, MAY 14.

Our cotton market has been very inactive, and although the principal holders have not pressed sales, yet the demand has been so extremely limited that prices generally have given way ¼d per lb The sales of the week amount only to 9620 bales.

Cotton Factories.—Mr. Humphreys, the enterprizing proprietor of the Greensborough Cotton Factory, is about enlarging his establishment from one to two thousand spindles. Mr. James N. Danforth is about erecting a Cotton Factory on Haw river, Orange county, which, we learn, will shortly be in operation. Mr. McNeely, of Mocksville, Rowan county, is likewise engaged in erecting a Factory in or near that place, which will be in operation some time in December next.—*Salem Chronicle.*

The Yankees can, at any time, manufacture nutmegs of white oak, or gun-flints out of horn.—*Chenango Tel.*

They have recently performed a much more marvellous feat than that. They have manufactured a Governor out of Isaac Hill.

CHEAP PAPER.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice-President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

Letter to the Editor of the Observer, dated *Washington, June 9.*

DEAR SIR:—The bill to establish an Arsenal in Fayetteville, has to-day passed the Senate, and now wants only the signature of the President to become a law.

The bills for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union, are now the special orders of the day, and will doubtless pass in the course of a few days. The former is now under discussion in committee of the whole; the latter is also referred to the same committee, and will be immediately acted on when the former is disposed of. The dominant party are resolved at all hazards on the admission of Michigan, whether the boundary question between that territory and Ohio be settled or not, while the opposition insist on so amending the bill as to fix definitively & permanently the boundary line, and thereby prevent any further difficulty or collisions about boundary. This difference of purpose has produced, on this vexed question, the exciting and protracted debate in committee of the whole.

These tiresome and boisterous speeches are the cause of so little business having been done during the many months since the session commenced.

The session will hardly close before Monday the 4th of July, and as we are now beginning to expect some important official communications or overtures from Texas, through the agency of some individuals who have taken a conspicuous part in the recent achievements of that country, you need not be surprised to hear of an attempt being made, before the adjournment, to recognize the independence of that country, or to admit her into the Union of these States.

Awful Disaster.—For the first time on our waters, we have the melancholy task of recording a steam boat explosion, attended by the loss of three lives. The following are the particulars, as hastily stated by the Advertiser Extra, of Friday last:

STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION!—After our paper went to press, an accident of a most melancholy character occurred. The Steam Boat John Walker, owned by Doyle O'Hanlon, Esq. was, this morning, about daylight, blown up, and made a complete wreck.

It appears that she had raised a head of steam and run down along side the Brig Roque, lying at anchor in the stream, for the purpose of towing her down over the shoals Soon after making her fast to the brig and while in the act of heaving up the anchor, the boilers burst,—simultaneously blowing out the bow and stern of the boat, which, in a few minutes, sunk; and is now almost entirely under water. Capt. A. G. Dickson, who was standing on the engine house, by the side of the Engineer, was blown over the stern of the brig, and has not been recovered. Damon, a black fireman, who was in the hold; and Purdie Jacobs, the pilot, were also killed. Isaac, the Engineer, a black man, was blown on board the brig, and is dangerously wounded. Prince, a black man, was also slightly wounded. The boat had on board some goods for the interior; but we are not informed who are the owners. The Steamboats Clarendon and Henrietta, are about towing the wreck into the dock, where she may be got on shore if possible.

The Indian Wars.—We have collected, under the proper heads, every thing of importance from the South.

In addition, we have reports of hostilities, actual and in contemplation, by the Western Indians, the Camanches, and other tribes. Also, it is feared that the Cherokees in Georgia will make war. Some of their Chiefs have arrived from Washington, much dissatisfied with the ratification of the Treaty, and declare that there will be blood shed. Some of the whites had fled from the nation.

Texas.—The following is an extract from Hudson's Washington correspondence. We believe it is not entitled to the slightest credit. Gen. Hamilton is not the man to become the companion of such persons as Robert Potter, though we doubt not that he wishes well to the cause of Texas. Indeed who does not? The following is the extract:

I am enabled to state, on undoubted authority, that a plot is now on foot to deprive Houston of the command of the Army of Texas, and place General James Hamilton, of South Carolina, at its head. The proposition has been made to the Texian Commissioners and is now under consideration. If Hamilton can be placed at the head of the affairs of Texas, it is said that 10,000,000 of dollars will be pledged to the cause. It is alleged Houston is not the man to carry the plans of Texas into effect, and a strong party in the south is ready to take hold of the struggle if Hamilton can be elected to the chief command.

Candidates.—In this county, the candidates are, for the Senate, Duncan McCormick; for the Commons, Duncan G. MacRae, Stephen Hollingsworth and Dillon Jordan, Jr. Of these, Mr. MacRae is for White. Alexander Johnson is a candidate for Sheriff.

The Wilmington Advertiser.—We have received the first No. of this paper since it has passed into the hands of Col. Cochran, and have been gratified at the frank exposition of the principles by which he means to be governed in its management. We learn that a large accession has been made to the subscription list since it has passed into its present hands. It has our best wishes.

Hon. Jesse Speight.—The last Newbern Spectator alludes to this member of Congress in connection with the office of collector of the port of Mobile. What is the meaning of this? Has the Hon. gentleman been a candidate for a portion of the spoils? And if so, surely he must have been gratified? So faithful and unscrupulous a partisan could not have been denied, whilst the present doctrine prevails, that the labourer is worthy of *his hire?* Give us light, Mr. Spec.

The Land Bill.—Is there any one of our readers who yet doubts that the Van Buren party are opposed to a division of the proceeds of the Public Lands among the States, to whom it of right belongs? If so, let him look at the Yeas and Nays on laying the bill on the table in the House of Representatives, with the understanding that it was thus to be destroyed. Those who voted for thus smothering the bill, were, to a man, we believe, Van Buren men. Of the North Carolina Delegation the votes were, for laying on the table, Messrs. Connor, McKay, Montgomery and Speight, all for Van Buren; and Bynum and Hawkins, of the same party, absent; against laying on the table, Messrs. Deberry, Pettigrew, Shepard, Shepperd, Rencher and Williams, all for White.

Besides this, the Newbern Sentinel, noticing the fate of the bill, says, "We congratulate our readers on the defeat of the Land Bill in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 110 to 89. This vote was given on a motion to lay on the table, and was intended as a test of the ultimate fate of the measure in the House. The wisdom of experience has taught the members of the House, that the measure is, in itself, useless to the States, and would be highly detrimental to the welfare of the General Government."

Of course we deny that "the wisdom of experience" has taught any such thing, and we shall be much disappointed if the people of North Carolina do not deny it at the next election. This is the first instance that we know of, in which a Van Buren paper in this State has openly come out in opposition to the principle and the rights of the States. They have heretofore fought the bill insidiously, having pretended that they were in favor of the measure; in the language of the Standard, that they were the true and only advocates of the rights of the people on this subject.

Onslow County.—The Van Buren papers have predicted that Gen. Dudley would not receive the vote of this county,—with what justice let the following facts determine. The Van Baren party called a meeting to nominate candidates for the Legislature. About 75 citizens assembled. The meeting was organized on motion of John A. Averitt, a Van Buren Postmaster. Mr. Averitt made a speech, and then Mr. Averitt was nominated by Mr. Hancock as a candidate for the Senate, and Wm. P. Ferrand as a candidate for the Commons. The sequel we give in the language of a gentleman of the highest respectability who was present, as stated to the Newbern Spectator:

"Before the question of concurrence in the nomination was put by the chair, Mr. David W. Sanders (a whig) asked the Chairman if the meeting was intended for party purposes, and added, that if it was so, he would retire. The chair replied in the negative: Mr. Sanders then desired that the meeting should be informed what the political sentiments of the nominees were, and put certain interrogatories to the nominee present, (Mr. Averitt,) and asked for a public avowal of his opinions upon the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States; the powers of the General Government to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, &c.—to all of which he refused to give a definite answer; Mr. Sanders contended it was his privilege to demand such expression of his opinions, and that it was a duty the nominee owed to the meeting to make such explanations. Mr. Averitt replied in a sophistic and evasive manner, when Mr. Sanders suggested to those of the meeting who were opposed to the nominees to retire from the Court House, and the consequence was, Messrs. Editors, that *every man left but seven*, including officers and the nominee present. This, I conceive, must be an alarming event for the "spoils party" in this county. The meeting terminated in a total failure to make nominations, "the party" being routed, horse, foot and dragoons.—This is, I believe, to be considered a fair test of the strength of the Vanities in this old Republican County."

CONGRESS.—The present has been, take it all in all, a most extraordinary session of Congress; and not the least remarkable of its doings, was the sitting of Thursday last. It commenced at 10 o'clock on that day, continued all day and all night, and until 11 o'clock on Friday forenoon—making an uninterrupted sitting of 25 hours! The subject under consideration was the bills for the admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union. The party were determined to press these bills through, as it is generally supposed the new States will be in favor of Van Buren and against the Land bill.—As parties now stand, it will be impossible for Mr. Van Buren to be elected by the House, should the choice devolve upon it; and therefore it is that these new States are to be admitted, that they may, if possible, turn the scale. The party resisted all motions to adjourn, and the debate was kept up all night. About 8 o'clock in the morning, Mr. Wise took the floor, and spoke at length in opposition to the course of the majority, in pressing this question upon a House *sleepy, tired, and drunk.*" He several times gave way for motions to adjourn, which were lost. After one of these motions, at half past nine, he said "that it was true that he was in an unfit condition to continue his remarks; but it was near ten o'clock, and he had it in his power to have his will over this subject, and, so help him God, he would persevere, if he died by it." He continued till after 11 o'clock. When he concluded, Mr. McKennon obtained the floor. We have (said he) "fought the bill manfully, and done our best to stave off the decision upon it. My friend from Virginia (especially) has fought it hard and long, and has, in fact, verified the old adage, *a lean dog for a long chace.*" On his motion the committee rose, reported the bills to the House, and the House adjourned till Saturday morning.

The Senate's Land Bill came up for consideration in the House on the 7th inst. when the question was taken on referring it to the Committee of the Whole, (where it could be reached at any time,) and the vote was, yeas 97, nays 96. The Speaker claimed his right to vote, and gave his vote in the negative. So the motion was *lost;* and the bill in effect killed.

The President has vetoed the act fixing the 1st Monday of November for the meeting of Congress, and the 2d Monday of May for the termination of the long session, on the ground that the latter provision is unconstitutional—a fact which appears to be admitted.

Mr. Ewing has reported a bill in the Senate to prevent frauds in the sale of the public lands. Its principal provision is that the sales be made by way of sealed proposals.

Mr. Calhoun's bill to prevent the transmission of incendiary publications by mail, has been rejected, 25 votes to 19.—(Not a party vote.)

The following is the provision, (in the bill to regulate the Deposites,) for the loan of the surplus money to the States:

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the money which shall be in the Treasury of the United States on the first day of January, 1837, reserving the sum of —— millions of dollars, shall be deposited with the several States, in proportion to their respective amounts of population, as ascertained by the last census, according to the provision of the second section of the first article of the Constitution; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall deliver the same to such persons as the several States may authorize to receive it, on receiving certificates of deposite, signed by the competent authorities of such State, each for such amount and in such form as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, which shall set forth and express the obligation of the State to pay the amount thereof to the United States, or their assigns: and which said certificates it shall be competent for the Secretary of the Treasury, in the name and behalf of the United States, to sell and assign, whenever so directed by any act of Congress; all sales and assignments, however, to be ratable, and in just and equal proportions, among all the States, according to the amounts received by them, respectively; and all such certificates of deposite shall be subject to, and shall bear an interest of five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, from the time of such sale and assignment, and shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the States issuing the same.

Sec. 14 *And be it further enacted*, That the said deposites shall be made with the said States, in the following proportions, at the following times, viz. one-quarter part on the first day of January, 1837, or as soon thereafter as may be; one-quarter part on the first day of April, one quarter part on the first day of July, and one-quarter part on the first day of October, all in the same year.

The trial of young Robinson, for the murder of Ellen Jewitt, in April last, occupied the Court in New York for several days, and resulted in his acquittal. The Jury were absent but fifteen minutes; and the verdict was received by the audience with great applause. Presuming the verdict to be correct, the general opinion appears to be, that some of the companions of the wretched girl were the real perpetrators of the murder, and that a horrible conspiracy has been entered into to fasten the guilt upon Robinson.

Extract of a Letter to the Editor, dated Moore County, May 30.

"The friends of Judge White are daily increasing. He will beyond doubt be more popular in this county than ever Andrew Jackson was. As for Martin Van Buren, the people appear to detest his politics, and believe them incompatible with the interests of the South."

The Journal—Has made a violent attack upon the Observer in its last number. It does not *deserve* any further notice from us, not only because of its attempts at slander and detraction, but because, after answering both its questions, without hesitation and in the plainest language, we asked its Editors a single question in return, which they have thought proper to pass over without notice. They doubtless feel that in that matter, "the least said is soonest mended." But we will answer their questions, nevertheless. An honest man has nothing to fear from disclosing his opinions, even to such unfair opponents as they are. They ask, "Pray what kind of a Whig are you? Are you a Bank whig, a Nullifying whig, or a National whig?"

To the first question we reply, that we are a republican whig. Should they, as usual, be ignorant as to what that means, we inform them, that a republican is one who is in favor of a government administered by representatives elected by the people, as this is, (in theory if not in practice,) and opposed to all monarchical governments. A whig is one who supports the rights of the people, and opposes encroachments on those rights, from whatever quarter they may come; whether from a popular President, or from a little faction, who take upon themselves, through the machinery of a Baltimore caucus, to deprive the people of the right of choosing their own officers. As in the 17th century, those who opposed the high and tyrannical claims of the King in England, were called Whigs, and those who supported the King in his tyranny were called Tories; and again in the Revolution of 1776, those who nobly sustained the rights of the people of America, and finally secured those rights, were called Whigs, whilst those who laboured to deprive the people of their rights, and to centre all power in the crown of Great Britain, were called Tories;—so, in 1834–'36, those who would limit and control the power of the President, are called Whigs, whilst those who, by their acts if not their professions, would centre all power in the hands of one man, are called Tories. Such a Republican and such a Whig are we, and such Tories are the Editors of the Journal.

To the second question, we reply, that if the term "Bank whig," means any thing, we suppose it refers to the late United States Bank.—We know it is wasting time to say, what every body knows, and what we are proud should be known, that we considered *that* a valuable institution, and were anxious that it should have been rechartered, with proper modifications. And we go further and say, that the Editors of the Journal themselves were not opposed to the Bank, until they sold themselves, body and soul, to party, for the sake of pelf. To the last branches of the question, we have already answered, that we are neither Nullifier nor National, and that the Editors knew as much when they made the insinuation.

We have now answered the questions of the Journal; we hope fully. If they have any more to ask, we bid them come on.

A few words more. The Journal is not satisfied with misrepresenting our politics. It must needs attack our manners too. We would care but little for what the Journal says on either score, if it would give our language, not garbled to suit its purpose, but as printed. This it is particularly careful not to do, because then the injustice would be visible even to its own readers. But as long as they keep our language and sentiments out of view of their readers, they feel that they can go any length of imposition upon their credulity. We defy them to exhibit any thing from our columns, either Editorial or selected, that equals in shameless indelicacy, their late article describing Judge White as "a poor old man," &c. We dare them to put any article of ours by the side of that, and let their readers judge.

The Journal says that our political friends have doubted our political consistency. The Editors will give us leave to *doubt* the fact. Our political friends are not apt to go to our political enemies to express their doubts of us; and certain we are, that if ever there was a period when we had reason to be proud of public confidence, showered upon us without solicitation, it is the present. We are ready at any time to test the standing of the two papers with their political friends by their respective subscription lists. If that of the Observer does not more than double that of the Journal, then we are deceived. Our readers will excuse this apparent boasting; it is forced upon us.

The only other thing we will notice in the Journal, is, its insinuation that the Observer has been in favor of the Bank for the sake of its '*Job printing.*' The insinuation is altogether worthy of its origin. None but a mind capable of being actuated by such a petty, sordid motive, could have conceived such a reason for advocating a great national institution, on the policy of which the country was nearly equally divided. What a powerful motive! Only think! a profit of some 20 or $30 per annum on the job printing of the Bank, is considered by the Journal a sufficient reason for supporting the Bank. What a pity it is the Bank did not buy the Journal with its Job printing. But perhaps Old Nick did not consider it worth the money. As Prentice says of some Editor who asks whether his opponents want to buy him, "yes; here is a cent, give us the change."

We would have the Journal to know, that we never asked the Bank for a dollar's worth of its printing; and we presume what we did for it was given to us mainly if not entirely, because we could do it better than our neighbors But this is a strange insinuation to come from Editors, one of whom, at least, if not both, was warmly opposed to Jackson up to the very time when they commenced publishing a paper in his favor. We do not insinuate this; we state it as a fact within our own knowledge. If they are so ready to attribute sordid motives to others, what shall others say of their own?

A wise decision.—The Legislature of Connecticut has rejected, 106 to 66, a bill to prohibit the circulation within that State of Bank Bills under five dollars.

Public Sentiment in the West.—We have recently had an opportunity of ascertaining *personally*, the prospects of the two parties, in a large number of the Western counties, and we entertain but little doubt of carrying the White Ticket next fall, by a majority of 10,000 votes. Those counties which have signalised themselves by their patriotism and devotion to liberty, in the two wars, still manifest a determination to fight for its preservation, by contributing their efforts to elect the Tennessee Farmer, *the people's candidate*, to preside over the destinies of our happy country. In the counties of Stokes and Surry, the contest will be maintained with spirit by both parties.

Rutherfordton Gazette.

The Washington Globe contains a letter from Captain Duncan, at Fort Leavenworth, dated the 16th May, which states that war has already broken out on the southwestern frontier, and that one of eight persons who had started from the trading establishment of Messrs. Bent & St. Vrain, had arrived at Fort Leavenworth, who stated that 28 days previous, the party to which he belonged were attacked near the Santa Yeetrace on the Arkansas river, about 50 miles below Cheautos Gland, by a war party of Indians, who killed three of their number. He thinks the Indians were of the Kioway tribe. He also states that a war party of Chians and Arrapahoes combined, had arrived at Fort William with 22 scalps which they had taken from the Arrickares, near the south fork of the river Platte. The letter further states that information was received from the Rev. Mr. Berry, that a war dance had taken place at the Upper Kickapoe Village, about five miles from Fort Leavenworth, at which there was great rejoicing at the success of the Seminoles in Florida, and that the Chiefs and Braves had boldly declared that the time was near at hand when the whites would be entirely subdued, and the red men again restored to their country.

MARRIED,

In Newbern, by the Rev. Thomas Meredith, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Esq., of Hillsborough, to Miss SUSAN WASHINGTON, daughter of John Washington, Esq., of that town.

In Hines County, Mississippi, on the 5th ult., Mr. DANIEL MATHISON, to Miss MARY J. BROWN, daughter of the late Col. John Brown, of Robeson County, North Carolina.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, after a long and painful illness, Mrs. EMILY E BELDEN, relict of the late Simeon Belden, Esq. She was a truly pious and consistent member of the Episcopal Church, and died in the full assurance of a happy immortality. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord."

In Richmond County, on the 26th of May, after a short but severe illness, JOHN D. CAMERON, aged near 27. The deceased was a man of respectability and left an extensive connexion and wife to mourn his irreparable loss.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, June 11th, Steamer Henrietta, with sundry Merchandise, for sundry persons.

Also, June 11th, Steamer Clarendon, with Goods, for Beverly Rose, Willkings & Belden, C. J. Orrell, Thos. Sandford & Co. and Specie for the State Bank of North Carolina, of this place, and for Simpson & Dupuy, T. Primrose, J. G. Marshall, A. J. Hill, J. H. Hill, of the Interior.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited; Constaptinople and Athens, by W. Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters; Temperance Tales; Dr Hawks' History of the Church; Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music; Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.

Just received by E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1836.

POSTSCRIPT.

ANOTHER TEXIAN TRIUMPH!

New Orleans, June 2.

The rumor that had reached here some 8 days ago via Natchitoches, was confirmed or repeated yesterday by an arrival from Opelousas—that 2200 Mexicans, one division of the army under Colonel Wall, had surrendered themselves prisoners of war to between 300 and 400 Texians, agreeably to the request of Santa Anna that they should lay down their arms.

It was also stated that the Texian force under Col. Burleson had overtaken the main division of the Mexican army under Felisola and Sesma, when crossing the Colorado; and that the Mexicans merely requessed to be undisturbed in their retreat from Texas. They were still 3 to 1. They had thrown into the river a lrge quantity of ammunition, lest it should fall into the hands of the Texians.

CONGRESS.—Most of Saturday last was lost to the House by the proceedings in the case of an assault made within the House, by H'y G. Wheeler, a reporter for some paper, upon Robert Codd, another reporter. Codd was finally discharged, and a warrant for contempt and breach of privilege issued against Wheeler.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JUNE 16.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	47 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	12½	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	13½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton, new	14 a 15	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	75	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	25 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$5½ a 6	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	16 a 17½

Hickory Spring

Formerly called Dixion's or Quaker Spring,

SITUATED in Chatham County, 18 miles South West of Pittsborough, well known for its medicinal virtues, is now in complete repair, and the subscriber is ready for the reception of visiters, or boarders, his house is convenient and roomy, and in addition, he has built a house where families can occupy private rooms. The spring is situated in an elevated section of Country, which abounds with a variety of Fruits. The subscriber will use every exertion in his power to make the situation of those who may visit him comfortable, and his Table shall be well supplied with the best the country affords. Terms for board 15 dollars per month, $4 50 per week or 75 cents per day, children and servants half price. The subscriber deems it unnecessary to add any more, but will annex the following certificates. Professor Olmstead in his certificate says:

The Spring contains first a small portion of Iron, 2nd sulphate of lime, 3rd sulphate of magnesia in large proportion. It does not contain any sulphur nor muratic salts or alkaline carbonates. The spring when concentrated by dry weather may possibly exhibit appearances of sulphureted hydrogen, but does not when flush.

D. OLMSTEAD.

Living within eight miles of the Hickory Spring, and its curative properties believed to be efficacious in many complaints, I was induced to send a negro man to it, who had to me the appearance of being far advanced in consumption, evinced by pain in the breast, cough, and a profuse and offensive expectoration; he had used the water but a short time, when he was enabled to return to his daily labour, and an aggravation of symptoms has been as successfully removed since by a second visit to the waters of the said Hickory Spring. I furthermore certify that I have no idea, he would otherwise have recovered.

JOS. JOHN ALSTON.

Having visited the Hickory Spring owned and kept by Wm. Bowen as a watering place, in Chatham county N. Carolina, I certify that I feel willing to say that I deem its waters valuable for Invalids, or persons in low health, to visit. I can say my family have received very considerable advantage from the use of the water, being in a low state of health, and finding considerable relief by using the water.

WM. C. CAMPBELL.

There is a post office within two miles of the Spring and persons taking papers or receiving letters will be at no trouble in getting them, as the mail passes every Sunday morning, immediately by the Spring. The office is called Emmerson's Tan Yard.

WM. BOWEN.

June 9, 1836. 93 3wks.

NEGROES for Sale.

BY virtue of a decree of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, made at the last Term, on the Petition of Jordan Johnson and others for sale of Slaves, the undersigned, a Commissioner for that purpose, will expose to public sale for cash, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Saturday, the second day of July next, four NEGRO SLAVES, viz. Mingo, a man, Betty, a woman, Anthony, a man, and Ann, a girl, late the property of Benjamin Johnson, dec'd, and sold for the purpose of effecting an equal distribution among the petitioners.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr.

Fayetteville, June 13, 1836 93-3w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836.

Henry C. Toler, vs. G. J Streety. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT. No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A. Matthews and A W. Carpenter as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for three months, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment, judgment final will be awarded.

Witness, Archibald McLean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1836, and 60th year of American Independence.

[93]. ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

Absalom Myers, Ex'r. vs William Dismukes. } Original Attachment.

Norflet D Boggan summoned as Garnishee.

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward, replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of this Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

WITNESS, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836. [93] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

JACKSON HOTEL.
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WILLIAM CADE.

March 28, 1836. 82-tf..

NEW, CHEAP & DESIRABLE
DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kffs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf.

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum.

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

For Sale.

THOMASTOWN LIME Warranted unslacked.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 27th, 1836. 87-tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me by note or account, are requested to call and settle the same on or before the 15th June next. Those who do not avail themselves of this notice, shall be waited on by a Collecting Officer, without any respect whatever to persons

JNO. M. STRONG.

Fayetteville, May 2, 1836 87-t15June.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 15th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & Co

March 21. 81-*tf.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale.

S. W. MURLEY

HAS taken the Store at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, recently occupied by Mr Henry Horn, where he intends keeping on hand an assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE,

With a few DRY GOODS, suitable for the Bartering Trade. He will be thankful for a share of patronage,—and has now for sale,

5 Tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 sacks Liverpool Salt,
5 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar,
10 bags Rio Coffee,
10 do. Laguira do.,
5 do. St. Domingo do.,
5 do. Pepper,
5 do Pimento,
2 do. Ginger,
15 boxes Hyson and Imperial Teas,
2 barrels Loaf Sugar.

With Powder, Lead, Shot, Indigo, Madder, Alum, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Bagging, Rope, Nails, Castings, Blankets, Saddles and Bridles, Hats, Shoes, &c &c.

He would also mention, that the Warehouses connected with the Store are large and convenient, and suited for receiving Goods or Produce for storage or on consignment, all which will be punctually attended to.

November 19, 1835. 63-tf.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company. }
February 28, 1836. }

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m.)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having beenappointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention

J. W. POWELL.

April 7, 1836. 83 6m

TO NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN TRAVELLERS.

PORTSMOUTH & ROANOKE RAIL ROAD.

DAILY LINE.

THE public are informed that sixty miles of this Road are completed and ready for the transportation of Passengers and Produce. A train of Cars leaves Portsmouth DAILY at half past 7 o'clock A. M. (should the Baltimore and Washington steam boats not arrive in time the cars will be delayed until nine o'clock) and arrive at Margaretville, the present termination of the road to dinner. Thence Passengers will be conveyed in four horse coaches to Halifax N. C. At Halifax there are regular lines of Stages to Tarborough, Fayetteville, and Raleigh. Passengers for Edenton, Plymouth, &c will be taken from the cars at Blackwater bridge by the steam boat Fox.

Returning—the Coaches will leave Halifax at 3 o'clock A. M; arrive at Margarettville to breakfast; leave Margarettville at 8 o'clock and arrive at Portsmouth the same day *in time for the Washington and Baltimore steam boats* The advantages of this road are *ECONOMY* and *DESPATCH*. The fare from Portsmouth to Halifax being only Five Dollars, and the whole distance (84 miles) travelled by daylight

Passengers will find this the *CHEAPEST*, as well as the most *PLEASANT*, *DIRECT*, and *EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE* Leaving Halifax in the morning, they arrive at Washington or Baltimore the ensuing morning, or dine in Philadelphia Or leaving Philadelphia in the morning they arrive at Halifax or Edenton the ensuing evening, without being deprived of the regular hours of sleep.

In the course of the year it is expected that the Rail Road will be completed to Halifax.

Portsmouth, May 11. 89-5w

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well known Watering place, situated in Warren county, North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 25th inst. The Medicinal qualities of the Water are so fully established, that it is considered unnecessary to say any thing in proof of their efficacy.

Rooms have been prepared with Fire places for invalids, and no attention will be omitted that can, in any way, conduce to the comfort of Visitors.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 1, 1836. 87 t10July

Shocco Springs.

HAVING applied to the celebrated Doctor MITCHELL, of Philadelphia, Professor of Chemistry, &c., for an analysis of the Water of Shocco Springs, he has, after much care, sent me the following statement of its mineral qualities:

Carbonic acid or fixed air in a Pint of water	2 2 15
Oxygen gas,	12.105
Nitrogen gas,	3 23.8

It also holds in solution
Muriate of Magnesia,
Sulphate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts)
Carbonate of Lime; and
Sulphate of Lime.

It may therefore, be classed among the Acidulous and Saline Waters, and recommended as deobstruent and corroborant.

ANN JOHNSON.

May 13

Cape Fear Bank Stock,
FOR SALE.

60 SHARES of the New Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear. Apply to

JOSEPH BAKER

Fayetteville, May 25. 90

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of DRY GOODS, among which are the following, viz:—

25 ps. supr. supr. Cloths, various colours,
1 case Erminets and Sattinetts,
1 case Crape Camlets,
20 cases about 1000 ps. fancy PRINTS,
40 ps. supr. Irish Linens,
50 " long Lawns,
54 ps. Princettas,
50 ps. Merino Circassians,
25 ps. 6-4 French Bombazine,
2 cases blue Drills,
1 " colored Drills,
1 " Stormants,
4 " Rowen Cassimeres,
2 cases corded Skirts,
1 bale red Padding,
3 cases brown Linen Drills,
1 " colored Cambric,
1 " Umbrellas and Parasols,

Black Lastings, Brochellas, Buckskins, Canton Cords, Leopold Drills, Jaconets, plain Muslins, plain and figured Swiss do, French Ginghams, Parisian Muslins and Prints, black and colored Silks, Vestings, &c., Dundee and Russia Sheetings, Diapers, &c, Satin Beaver and Fur Hats, Palm leaf do, Table Diapers and Table Covers, superior Stocks, Collars and Bosoms, new style fancy Bonnets, superior single and double barrel Shot Guns, Scythe Blades, Curry Combs, Knives and Forks, &c. &c. &c.

JNO McARN.

April 5, 1836 83tf

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs.
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whiteville, (N C.) March 22, 1836.

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4. 83.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.
Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 40d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, ass'td.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,

Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835 60tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Mill Saws.

A FEW dozen of extra sizes, expressly manufactured for this market, just received and for sale low, by

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

July 21, 1835. 46tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N C.*

96-tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York, at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C. Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59-*tf*

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS,
For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complaints for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced Dr P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ*," for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects: they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and excalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which dossess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where*.

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

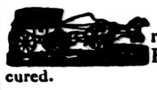
LAFAYETTE HOTEL,
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

A HEAVY STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do.
500 bushels Alum do.
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real nice)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green)
10 do St. Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St. Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, ass'd quality
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder,
Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel
American & English blistered do.
100 kegs Nails and Brads, ass'd,
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS.

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do. Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all polished bright,
200 pr. Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 45 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Alum, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS.

Red Lead, White and Black do. in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.

Brick Row, Hay Mount

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

James H. Jarman & others, } *Petition for Partition.*
vs.
Zecharish Davis & others. }

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bartholomew Colley and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them.

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March, 1836.

[86 3m] JERE. PEARSALL, C. S.